## ENTOMOLOGICAL NEIVS

AND
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

| Vol. XIV. AP | APRIL, 1903. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONTENTS: |  |  |  |
| Robertson-Symopsis of Sphecodinæ.. Johnson-T wo new species of the family Pipunculidæ ..................... |  | Viereck-Maryland Hymenoptera.... Wickham-San Francisco; a Reminiscence. |  |
| Fernald-How shall we arrange our Collections? $\qquad$ |  | Rehn-Notes on Forficul dæ and Blattid.e. |  |
| Laurent-Moths (Heterocera) of Eastern Pennsylvania.................... |  | Skimer-A new Sesiid. <br> Editorial $\qquad$ |  |
| Hood-Notes on Cicindela hentzii.... |  | Entomological Literatur | 28 |
| Reading-A collectiug Trip South.... in 6 |  | Doings of Societies................... | ${ }_{3}$ |

## Synopsis of Sphecodinae.

By Charles Robertson, Carlinville, Illinois.
This paper belongs with one on Andreninae, in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxviii, 187-194, June, 1902, and another on Halictinæ, in Can. Ent., xxxiv, 245-250, Sept., I902, intended to put the results of my studies of the local bees in a more convenient and definite form.

The species of this group fall into several generic divisions. In the group of larger species, in which the male has the fourth joint of the antennæ long, the majority agree fairly well in structure with Sphecodes gibbus, which I regard as the type, and are referred to the same genus. S. falcifer Pttn. is made the type of the new genus Drepanium on account of the simple mandibles of the female. S. ranunculi Rob. is proposed as the type of the new genus Proteraner. The male has the abdomen broadly romnded at apex and entirely red, except sometimes at the base. It differs from all of the other species, and from all of the Halictinæ, from the fact that the male appears in spring with the female.

In the second group, in which the male has the fourth joint
of the antennæ hardly longer than the third, the species whose females have the mandibles dentate are referred to the new genus Stclidium, with S. cressomii sp. nor. as the type, and those with simple mandibles are referred to Macharis gn. nov., type $S$. stygrius having the vein rm present and the clypeus convex, and Dialonia gn. nov., type S. antennaria, liaving that vein absent and the clypens flat or a little concave.

In the paper on Andreninae, cited above, I have mentioned thirteen species in which I have found the rein $\mathrm{III}_{5}$ wanting. I neglected to mention the absence of vein rm in one wing of a single specimen of Trachandrena claytoniae. In the Spleendinæ, on the other hand, I have found the vein mm absent in thirteen specimens of the following species: S. falcifor (i), pimpinellae (3), cressonii (2), stygius (2), antennarica (5). One of the last has the vein $\mathrm{II}_{5}$ wanting in one wing and is the only example with that vein absent.

Sphacodium cressonii is the insect I have identified as $S$. mandibularis. Specimens sent to Mr. Cresson were determined as Sphecodes sp., from which it is evident that he did not regard the species as S. mandibularis. The structure of the mandibles of that species is unknown. Macheris illinoonsis is based on a specimen with simple mandibles described as a cotype of $S$. pycnanthemi. The males of $S$. heradei, pimpincllce and antennaria are here described for the first time. The male of S. arvensis, described as "entirely black, antemnæ submoniliform'" and S. falcifer, described as "entirely black"" are here characterized for the first time.
S. dichrous Sm. is probably based on the female of S. areensis Pttn. and the male of some other species, and S. confertus Say may be the same as $S$. falcifer Pttu., but at present I prefer to use Patton's names.

In this paper cell $\mathrm{III}_{5}=$ second ${ }^{\circ}$ cubital cell ; vein $r m=$ the first transverse cubital nervure ; vein $\mathrm{II}_{5}=$ the second transverse cubital nervure ; "joint" refers to antema, "segment" refers to abdomen ; "enclosure" =the enclosed space on the disc of metathorax.

In my opinion these bees are inquilines of the Halictine and
the genera here recognized will be found to infest the nests of different genera of that subfamily.

## FEMALES.

Mandibles yellowish or reddish, the tip darker ; small or middle sized, 3 . Mandibles rufous, base usually largely black ; large or middle sized, i. 1. Mandibles simple ; labrum long, strongly notched ; mesonotum closely punctured; segments 4-5 more or less black; vein mm . short

## Drepanium falciferum.

Mandibles dentate ; labrum short, rounded or truncate . . . . . . 2.
2. Joint $4=2+3$, or nearly ; abdomen narrow, evenly, coarsely, distinctly punctured, entirely red, segment $5=4$, or longer; clypeus finely and densely punctured : mesonotum çarsely and closely punctured; cell III $I_{5}$ strongly narrowed above.

Proteraner ranunculi.
3. Mandibles dentate.

Sphecodium.
Mandibles simple
. 4.
4. Vein rm wanting ; clypeus short, flat ; mandibles long ; mesonotun shining, greenish, finely and sparsely punctured ; metathorax short, enclosure poorly defined, with longitudinal raised lines.

Dialonia antennariæ.
Vein mm present ; clypeus longer, more convex . . . . . Machaeris.
MALES.
Joint 4 longer than $2+3$, which are equal ; abdomen red, except sometimes at base, apex broadly rounded . . Proteraner ranunculi.
Joint 4 hardly longer than 3
Joint 4 about equals $2+3$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I.
I. Joint 3 twice as long as 2 ; flagellum notched beneath towards apex ; mesonotum closely punctured ; mandibles red ; vein rm short; abdomen black, segment 7 red, at least at apex.

Drepanium falciferum.
Joint 3 not twice as long as 2 ; vein $m$ little shorter than $\left[111_{5}\right.$.
Sphecodes.
2. Clypeus; vein $r m$ wanting; metathorax smooth, shining, with some longitudinal raised lines . . . . . . . . Dialonia antennariæ. Clypeus convex; vein $r m$ tisually present. . Sphecodium or Machæris.

## SPHECODES Latr.

## FEMALES

Vertex with a distinct tubercle ; mesonotum closely and coarsely punctured ; abdomen finely and sparsely punctured, segments 4-5 black.
heraclei.
Vertex ordinary1.
I. Abdomen rather evenly, coarsely and distinctly punctured, segment 5 more or less black; clypeus and mesonotum sparsely punctured, the former a little more coarsely; cell $\mathrm{HI}_{5}$ short, its sides parallel
arvensis.
Abdomen, at least segment i, impunctate or nearly so
. 2.
2. Mesonotum shining, sparsely punctured, not sulcate, sometimes with a median raised line; abdomen entirely red, almost impunctate
minor.
Mesonotum less shining, more closely punctured, strongly sulcate; segment 5 black, 2-5 rather distinctly punctured basally.
clematidis.

## MALES.

Flagellum submoniliform, without distinct facets beneath ; abdomen red, segments $3^{-6}$ more or less black . . . . . . . . . clematidis.
Flagellum with joints 4-13 notched beneath and presenting distinct facets; abdomen entirely black

1. Vertex with a distinct tubercle; mesonotum with coarse confluent punctures; abdomen more shining, less closely punctured, apex thinly.pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . heraclei.
Vertex ordinary; mesonotum with punctures less coarse, more distinct ; abdomen more opaque, more closely punctured, more closely pubescent.
arvensis.

## SPHECODIUM.

FEMALES.
Flagellum, mandibles, tibiæ, tarsi and abdomen red; head and mesonotum closely and finely punctured; cell III $_{5}$ very short; enclosure short, semicircular
pimpinellæ.
Flagellum, tibiæ and tarsi darker
I.
r. Enclosure distinct, coarsely reticulated ; labrum entire; mesonotum usually greenish, shining ; segments 4-5 usually black.
cressonii sp. nov.
Enclosure short, poorly defined, with longitudinal raised lines;
labrum more or less emarginate; mesonotum black . . . . 2 .
2. Abdomen entirely black ; slender . . . . . . . . . . . . smilacinæ.

Abdomen red, except segments $4-5$; robust . . . . . . pycnanthemi.

## MALES.

Enclosure short; scutel closely punctured, rather opaque; abdomen without red ; vein $r m$ wanting in known specimens . . . pimpinellæ.
Enclosure longer; scutel sparsely punctured, shining; abdomen more or less reddish; fresh specimens compared with Machervis stygia have the pubescence longer, whiter, more dense, especially on clypeus; antennæ, tegulæ, nervures and reddish color of abdomen, when present, paler; mesonotum anteriorly, pleura and metathorax less coarsely reticulated.
cressoini.

